FINAL
WASHINGTON STATE
Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA)
Instruction B: Cell-by-Cell Technical Help
For Shellfish Aquaculture

US Army Corps of Engineers ®
Seattle District

Part 1 – Project Identification

1. Project Name

The Project Name is a name for your project that you define to allow you to easily communicate with regulatory agencies about your project.

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- The project name should be listed as the tideland owners' name or if the owner is different than the operator, then a hyphenated version using both the tideland owner and operator names.

Definition(s):

- Project: A set of activities designed to achieve a desired endpoint or a list of activities to be completed on a certain property.

Part 2 – Applicant

Provide the applicant's contact information. The applicant is the party responsible for the project.

Definition(s):

- Applicant: The person or entity applying for a permit and/or responsible for the project.

Part 3 – Authorized Agent or Contact

Provide information for the authorized agent or contact.

Applicants may have an authorized agent complete the JARPA form on their behalf. Examples of authorized agents include an environmental consultant or lawyer. A contact is anyone else who can serve as a point of contact instead of the applicant or an authorized agent.

If this is not applicable, write N/A in the space provided.

Definition(s):

- Authorized Agent or Contact: The person or entity completing the application on behalf of the applicant or owner or who can be contacted with questions about the project.

Part 4 – Property Owner(s)

4a. Provide contact information for the property owner, but only if different from the applicant.

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- Tideland ownership can be tricky. It is important to read the deed carefully and make sure the information is correct. Take the time to make sure that the ownership information is correct. If it is not accurate, it can delay the permit process later on. You may need to contact a Title company or the assessor's office and hire a surveyor to verify the boundaries.

If owner and applicant are the same, check the box next to "Same as Applicant" at the beginning of Part 4.

If there are multiple property owners, provide the information requested for each property owner. Use JARPA Attachment A for additional property owners.

4 b. Indicate the type of ownership of the property.

Indicate the type of ownership of the property. This information is used to confirm which regulatory agencies have jurisdiction and what rules and laws may apply.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- As a first step, you should determine if your project will take place on Department of Natural Resources (DNR)-managed aquatic land. For help in making this determination, please contact DNR at (360) 902-1100 or online at: http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ShellfishAquaticLeasing/Pages/aqr_aquatic_land_leasing.aspx

Definition(s):

- Private: Owned by an individual or company.
- Federal: Lands owned by the Federal Government, such as national parks, national wildlife refuges or military reservations
- Publicly Owned: Owned by the state, county or city governments, ports or schools.
- Tribal: Owned by a Native American Government.
- Department of Natural Resources (DNR) – managed aquatic lands: State owned aquatic lands include all tidelands, shorelands, harbor areas, the beds of navigable waters, and waterways owned by the State and administered by the Washington State Department of Natural Resources.

Part 5 – Project Location(s)

5a. Street Address

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Provide the address of the upland project area location as well as the tideland information.

If there is no address, provide another description such as, highway segment, mileposts, or river mile. Use JARPA Attachment B for additional property locations.

5b. City, State, Zip

Provide the nearest city or town.

5c. County

Provide the county or counties where the project is located.

5d. Provide the section, township, and range for the project location.

This information may be located on your property deed. You may also be able to get this information from your county assessor's office. If your project crosses multiple sections, townships, or ranges, list them all. This information is needed to help the permit reviewers and site inspectors to locate the project.

Local government contact information can be found at http://www.mrsc.org. Click on the "LINKS" tab to find your city or county.

If you know which Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) your project is located in, you can locate the section, township, and range using the WA Department of Ecology's WRIA maps, located at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/GIS/maps/wria/townships/trs.htm.

5e. Provide the latitude and longitude of the project location.

You can get your project's latitude and longitude using a Global Positioning Service (GPS) device, a topographic map, or by entering your address at: http://msrmaps.com/. If applicable, report the latitude and longitude for the 'center point' of your project location.

Please specify which North American Datum (NAD) you use on your JARPA form. It is strongly recommended you use the "NAD 83" datum when determining the GPS coordinates of your project

Permitting agencies prefer latitude and longitude in the decimal format (e.g., 47.05061°, -122.84465°), though most will also accept the degrees, minutes, and seconds format (e.g., 47° 03' 02", -122° 50' 41").

If you know which Watershed Resource Inventory Area (WRIA) your project is located in, you can locate the latitude and longitude using the WA Department of Ecology's WRIA maps, located at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/GIS/maps/wria/townships/trs.htm.

5f. List the tax parcel number(s) for the project location.

Identify the tax parcel number(s) for the project location. If the project location does not have a tax parcel number, for example: a right-of-way, put "N/A" in the box.

If you do not know the tax parcel number, call the local county assessor's office. Local government contact information can be found at http://www.mrsc.org. Click on the "LINKS" tab to find your city or county.

5g. Contact information for all adjoining property owners.

Identify the name and mailing address for owners of properties located next to or bordering the project location. Use JARPA Attachment C for additional adjoining property owners.

Definition(s):

- Adjoining Property Owners: All property owners whose properties directly connect to the project property.

5h. List all wetlands on or adjacent to the project area.

Definition(s):

- Adjacent: Something bordering, next to, or neighboring.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

5i. List all waterbodies (other than wetlands) on or adjacent to the project area.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Identify the specific inlet name of the water body you are working in.

Definition(s):

- Adjacent: Something bordering, next to, or neighboring.
- Waterbody: A river, creek, stream, lake, pool, bay, wetland, marsh, swamp, tidal flat, ocean or other water area.

5j. Is any part of the project area within a 100-year flood plain?

Floodplain maps can be located at the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) map center at, http://msc.fema.gov/.

You can also get this information by contacting your city or county government or contacting the Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance at 1-800-917-0043 or help@ora.wa.gov.

Local government contact information can be found at http://www.mrsc.org. Click on the "LINKS" tab to find your city or county.

Definition(s):

- 100 Year Floodplain: Lands in the floodplain subject to a one percent chance or greater of flooding in any given year.

5l. Briefly describe the vegetation and habitat conditions on the property.

Provide a brief description of the types of vegetation and habitat on the property (for example: fields, forests, prairie, grass lawn, streams, or wetland buffers), specifically the area in and around the project location.
Detailed information on the project and potential impacts will be asked for in Parts 6, 7, and 8.
Please Note: Local jurisdiction regulations may require even more detailed discussion of vegetation and habitat. Please consult with your jurisdiction in this regard.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Provide a brief overview of upland vegetation.
- Provide information on tideland vegetation.
  - Is there eelgrass on or adjacent to the project area?
  - Is it the native or non-native species?
  - Is other submerged aquatic vegetation present on or adjacent to the project area?
  - Has an eelgrass survey been conducted by a qualified professional? If so, please include a copy with your application.
  - If eelgrass is present, are buffers proposed from farming activities?
- Identify whether there are any surface water drainages on or adjacent to the project site.
- Provide an overview of the existing beach frontage (Photos may be attached to your application in addition to providing the following information.)
  - Type of upland development, if any;
  - Bulkheads?
  - Feeder bluffs? (If you are not sure, please check Ecology's Coastal Atlas at https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/coastalatlas/ or your County website.
- Describe the beach substrate
  - Note the benthic organisms present. If a beach survey has been done, include that with your application package.
- Note whether Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Priority Habitat Species (PHS) Database indicates whether there is documented or potential sand lance, surf smelt or herring spawning areas presnt within the project area.

Definition(s):

- Habitat: What plants and animals call 'home', including all the things they need to live. Some of these things are: water, soil, sunlight, protection from danger, and food.

5m. Describe how the property is currently used.

Describe how the property is currently used (for example: houses, shopping center, farming, or undeveloped). If you know how long the current use has been in place, include that information.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Note if there are recreational activities that occur within the project area,

5n. Describe how the adjacent properties are currently used.

Describe the current use(s) of the adjacent properties (for example: houses, shopping center, farming, or undeveloped). If you know how long the current use(s) have been in place, include that information.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Note whether there are any other aquaculture activities occurring on adjacent tidelands.

Definition(s):

- Adjacent: Something bordering, next to, or neighboring.

5o. Describe the structures (above and below ground) on the property, including their purpose(s).

Identify any man-made structures on the property. For example: parking lots, buildings, storage tanks, debris, concrete foundations, culverts, or roadways (gravel or asphalt), bridges, pilings, docks, or piers.

5p. Provide driving directions from the closest highway to the project location, and attach a map.

Provide driving directions to the project location from the closest major highway. Attach a map of the project location to your application.

Part 6 – Project Description

6a. Briefly summarize the overall project. You can provide more detail in 6b.

Provide a brief summary of your project proposal.

6b. Describe the purpose of the project and why you want to perform it.

This is an opportunity for you to discuss the needs and/or challenges of the project described in this application. Describe any project alternatives that were considered, and any project modifications that may have resulted from discussions with resource agency staff.

6c. Indicate the project category.

Check the box(es) that best describe your project.

6d. Indicate the major elements of your project.

Indicate the major elements of your project. Check all elements that apply and list any additional major elements under “Other.”

Definition(s):

- Aquaculture: The cultivation of aquatic organisms (such as fish or shellfish) especially for food.
- Bank Stabilization: The placement of materials (such as native plants) to protect a streambank from erosion.
- Boat House: A building to house and protect boats, typically over water.
- Boat Launch: An established location along a waterbody where watercrafts can be placed in the water.
- Boat Lift: A device fixed in place or floating, used to hoist and moor a watercraft elevating it above water.
- Bridge: A structure carrying a pathway or roadway over a depression or obstacle (often over water).
- Bulkhead: A retaining wall along a waterfront; a structure or partition built to prevent land sliding behind it. It is normally vertical and built parallel, or nearly parallel, to the shoreline.
- Buoy: A floating object anchored to the bottom of a waterbody that provides a watercraft a place to tie up and stay away from the shore. Buoys are also used as navigational markers.
- Channel Modification: A change to the location and/or configuration of an existing channel. A channel may be natural or artificial, periodically or continuously contain moving water or form a connecting link between two bodies of water.
- Culvert : A man-made structure, generally a pipe, placed to convey water from one location to another.
- Dam / Weir: A barrier preventing the flow of water or loose, solid materials.
- Dike / Levee / Jetty: Dike; a wall or mound built around a low-lying area to control flooding. Levee; an embankment build to control flooding. Jetty; a structure extending into a body of water designed to prevent reduction of a waterway through a sediment buildup and to direct or confine stream and tidal flow.
- Ditch: A trench or a long, narrow excavation of earth.
- Dock / Pier: A platform built out from the shore into the water and supported by piles. It provides access to ships and boats from the shoreline.
- Dredging: The removal of material from a waterbody.
- Fence: A barrier used to enclose an area.
- Ferry Terminal: Facility built to receive, house and dock ferry boats.
- Fishway: A structure allowing fish to pass around a waterfall or dam in a stream. Also, a device designed to enable fish to effectively pass around or through an obstruction.
- Float: An anchored offshore platform used for water-related recreation.
- Geotechnical Survey: A professional assessment of the land and soils in an area. A geotechnical survey investigates the soils, rock, fault distributions, and bedrock properties on and below a site.
- Land Clearing: The removal of vegetation and/or structures from an area.
- Marina / Moorage: A facility, area or structure used to receive, dock, and store watercraft.
- Mining: The removal of minerals from the earth.
- Outfall Structure: A structure extending into a body of water for the purpose of discharging an effluent such as sewage, storm runoff or cooling water.
- Piling: Long heavy timbers or sections of concrete or metal driven into the ground or seabed for support or protection.

- Raft: A flat structure, typically made of planks, logs, barrels, or other buoyant materials that floats on water.
- Retaining Wall (upland): A wall built to keep earth from sliding from its location. Also to keep water from flooding an area (such as a home).
- Road: A structure for driving vehicles on. A narrow strip of land made suitable for travel between places.
- Scientific Measurement Device: Equipment or instrument used to collect data.
- Stairs: A set of steps connecting two locations.
- Stormwater Facility: A facility that retains water for a period of time to control and/or improve the quality of stormwater runoff.
- Swimming Pool: A man-made basin, chamber, or tank containing water for swimming, diving, or recreational bathing.
- Upland: The dry land area above and landward of the ordinary high water mark.
- Utility Line: Cables and pipes used to transfer resources such as electric, oil, natural gas, water, and sewage.

6e. Describe how you plan to construct each project element checked in 6c. Include specific construction methods and equipment that will be used.

For each of the major elements that you checked in 6c, provide detail about how you propose to construct them. Include detail about how the proposed construction methods and techniques (for example: silt fences, tarps, water diversion, or bubble curtains) will reduce impacts to the environment. List any staging areas and equipment that will be used. Be as specific as possible.

Make sure to identify where each element will occur in relation to the nearest waterbody. Also indicate whether each activity is within the 100-year floodplain.

If your activities will occur at different times or in phases, describe which activities will occur during which timeframes.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Include the size of the farm area and identify what the actual area of planting will be. Identify what species will be grown and on what segments of the beach they will be located.
- Describe the
- culture methods used for each species and the seed source;
- Identify, with as much detail as possible, the specific farming activities that will be conducted at the site, and describe in detail the methodology for each aspect of the farming activity and the frequency they will occur. This should include:
  - Site preparation, planting, maintenance, and harvest;
  - How the site will be accessed, identifying the access points;
  - How many workers will be on the beach for each activity;
  - Whether there will be any motorized vehicles used on the beach;
  - Will there be any nursery/grow-out trays used? If so, describe where they will be placed, how many will be used, how long they will be present, and how much of the site they will cover at any given time.

- What equipment will be used, how it will be marked for ownership, and where it will be stored;
- Describe if any freshwater runoff will be redirected from the site;
- Describe the management plan for pest, predator, and disease control and identify whether any pesticides/herbicides are proposed for use;
- Whether activities will occur at night, and if so, what type of lighting will be used;
- Site Inspection/Monitoring plan for fugitive gear.

Definition(s):

- 100 Year Floodplain: Lands in the floodplain subject to a one percent chance or greater of flooding in any given year.
- Waterbody: A river, creek, stream, lake, pool, bay, wetland, marsh, swamp, tidal flat, ocean or other water area.

6f. What are the start and end dates for project construction?

Provide your best estimates of the overall start and end dates for the project. If the project activities will be conducted in phases, provide the start and end of each phase and which activities are included.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- Include the estimated planting, tube removal, and harvesting timeframes for each planting area. If these are included in the "Farm Plan" for the site, you can reference that in the JARPA and add it as an attachment to your application.

6g. Fair market value of the project, including materials, labor, machine rentals, etc.

Provide the estimated cost of your project including materials, value of paid or volunteer labor, and equipment.

Definition(s):

- Fair Market Value: The fair market value is the open market bid price for doing the work, using the equipment and facilities, and purchasing the goods, services, and materials necessary to accomplish the project. This would normally include the cost of hiring a contractor to do the work from start to finish, including the cost of labor, materials, equipment and facility usage, transportation and contractor overhead, and profit. The fair market value should include the fair market value of any donated, contributed, or found labor, equipment, or materials. (Definition from Washington Administrative Code WAC 173-27-030 (8), http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=173-27-030).

6h. Will any portion of the project receive federal funding?

If any portion of the project, including planning and design, is funded by federal money, check "yes." This could include direct funding, grants or loans. If yes, list the federal agencies or programs providing the funding.

This information is used to determine the federal agency that is responsible for compliance with the Endangered Species Act, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and other federal laws.

Definition(s):

- Endangered Species Act: The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides protection for endangered or threatened plants and animals and the habitats in which they are found. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees. Additional information on the Endangered Species Act can be found at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/esa/.

Part 7 – Wetlands: Impacts and Mitigation

Definition(s):

- Adjacent: Something bordering, next to, or neighboring.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
- Wetland Buffer: A protective area of land surrounding a wetland.
- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse environmental impacts.

7a. Describe how the project has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to wetlands.

Describe how your project is designed to avoid or reduce impacts to wetlands. Include whether the project location was selected to reduce impacts and how construction techniques would help reduce or avoid impacts.

Definition(s):

- Impact: For the purposes of this JARPA any activity in or adjacent to a wetland should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent
- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7b. Will the project impact wetlands?

Indicate whether your project will or could impact wetlands. Impacts to wetlands can happen from activities that occur within a wetland or some distance away (for example: filling, excavating, draining, or clearing vegetation). If you have wetland impacts, describe the impacts, including type, amount, and duration in Question 7h.

For more information about wetland regulations and the Clean Water Act go to: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/reg_authority_pr.pdf.

Definition(s):

- Impact: For the purposes of this JARPA any activity in or adjacent to a wetland should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7c. Will the project impact wetland buffers?

Indicate whether your project will or could impact wetland buffers. Impacts to buffers can happen from activities occurring within a wetland or some distance away (for example: filling, excavating, draining, or clearing vegetation). If you will or could have wetland buffer impacts, describe the impacts, including type, amount, and duration in Question 7h.

For more information about wetland regulations and the Clean Water Act go to: http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/pdf/reg_authority_pr.pdf.

Definition(s):

- Impact: For the purposes of this JARPA any activity in or adjacent to a wetland should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
- Wetland Buffer: A protective area of land surrounding a wetland.

7d. Has a wetland delineation report been prepared?

Wetland delineation is a process for identifying the presence of wetlands and determining their boundaries.

For more information on wetland delineation reports, go to the Washington State Wetlands Identification and Delineation Manual at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/biblio/9694.html and US Army Corps of Engineer's Wetlands Delineation Manual at: http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/Regulatory/PermitGuidebook/Wetlands.aspx.

Definition(s):

- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7e. Have the wetlands been rated using the Western or Eastern Washington Wetland Rating System?

The rating system categorizes wetlands into four categories based on wetland functions, sensitivity to disturbance, rarity, and the ability to replace them. There are separate rating systems for wetlands located in Eastern Washington and Western Washington.

For more information about rating wetlands, go to:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/ratingsystems/index.html.

Definition(s):

- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7f. Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for any adverse impacts to wetlands?

A mitigation plan is a description of additional activities you propose to compensate for a project's likely adverse impacts to wetlands. These activities may occur on-site or off-site and include creating new wetlands or restoring, enhancing, or preserving existing wetlands.

For guidance on creating a mitigation plan, refer to Wetland Mitigation in Washington State Part 1&2 Guidance located at:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/wetlands/mitigation/guidance/index.html.

If you have a draft mitigation plan, attach it to your application.

Definition(s):

- Mitigation Plan: A detailed document describing the restoration, establishment, enhancement, or preservation of aquatic resources to compensate for unavoidable adverse impacts that remain after all appropriate and practical avoidance and minimization has been achieved.
- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7g. Summarize what the mitigation plan is meant to accomplish, and describe how a watershed approach was used to design the plan.

Provide a brief summary of how the activities you are proposing would adequately compensate for the project's likely adverse impacts to wetlands and how a watershed approach was used to design the plan.

Definition(s):

- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.

7h. Use the table below to list the type and rating of each wetland that will be impacted; the extent and duration of the impact; and the type and amount of mitigation you propose. If you are submitting a mitigation plan that includes a similar table, you may simply state (below) where we can find this information in the mitigation plan.

List the proposed activities causing impacts and mitigation for those impacts in the summary table. Include information on the activity causing impact (for example: excavation or fill), and wetland type separately for each wetland (based on the Western Washington/Eastern Washington wetland rating system). State how much area of each wetland (square feet or acres) will be impacted, duration of impact for each wetland (temporary or permanent), and what type of mitigation is proposed (for example: creation or restoration), and how many acres of mitigation will be provided.

If a table or chart containing this information is available by wetland in your mitigation plan, you can list the page number where the table or chart can be found.

Definition(s):

- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.
- Impact: For the purposes of this JARPA any activity in or adjacent to a wetland should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent
- Mitigation: Actions are taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.
- Mitigation Bank: A mitigation bank is a wetland, stream, or other aquatic resource area that has been restored, established, enhanced, or (in certain circumstances) preserved for the purpose of providing compensation for unavoidable impacts to aquatic resources permitted under a federal, state or local regulation. A mitigation bank may be created when a government agency, corporation, nonprofit organization, or other entity undertakes these activities under a formal agreement with a regulatory agency.
- In Lieu Fee: An approach to compensatory mitigation that allows permit applicants to pay a fee to a third party such as a government agency or conservation organization. These fees are then used to restore, create, enhance, or preserve wetlands. Generally, in-lieu fee contributions are collected in advance of wetland losses. These funds are accumulated until they are sufficient to design and implement a wetland compensation project.
- Creation: The manipulations of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland on an upland or deepwater site where a wetland did not previously exist. Establishment results in a gain in wetland acreage and function.
- Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural or historic functions to a former wetland. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former wetland and results in a gain in wetland acres and functions.

- Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural or historic functions and processes of a degraded wetland. Rehabilitation results in a gain in wetland function but does not result in a gain in wetland acres.
- Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland to heighten, intensify or improve specific function(s) or to change the growth stage or composition of the vegetation present. Enhancement is undertaken for specified purposes such as water quality improvement, flood water retention, or wildlife habitat. Enhancement results in a change in wetland function(s) and can lead to a decline in other wetland functions, but does not result in a gain in wetland acres.
- Preservation: The removal of a threat to, or preventing the decline of, wetland conditions by an action in or near a wetland. This term includes the purchase of land or easements, repairing water control structures or fences, or structural protection. Preservation does not result in a gain of wetland acres but may result in a gain in functions over the long term.

7i. For all filling activities identified in 7h, describe the source and nature of the fill material, the amount in cubic yards that will be used, and how and where it will be placed into the wetland.

If you have any activities that involve placing fill material in wetlands, describe the material that would be used, including the type, source, and amount of material (for example: three cubic yards of dirt from the upland staging area). Indicate where and how it will be placed in the wetland (for example: fill placed in the western edge using a backhoe).

Definition(s):

- Cubic Yards: A measure of volume calculated by measuring length by width by depth (one yard x one yard x one yard). One cubic yard = 27 cubic feet.
- Fill Material: Any material that will change the bottom elevation of an aquatic area, wetland or waterbody.
- Nature of the Fill Material: What the fill material is made of (for example: rocks, sand, soil, or woody debris).
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

7j. For all excavating activities identified in 7h, describe the excavation method, type and amount of material in cubic yards you will remove, and where the material will be disposed.

If you have any activities that involve excavating in a wetland, describe the type of material you will be removing, the method and equipment for removing it, how much you will be removing, and where you will place the removed material. (For example: using a backhoe to remove approximately two cubic yards of dirt and vegetation and placing it along the access road).

Definition(s):

- Cubic Yards: A measure of volume calculated by measuring length by width by depth (one yard x one yard x one yard). One cubic yard = 27 cubic feet.

Part 8 – Waterbodies (other than wetlands): Impacts and Mitigation

Definition(s):

- Adjacent: Something bordering, next to, or neighboring.
- Impact: For purposes of this JARPA, any activity in or adjacent to a waterbody should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent.
- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.
- Waterbody: A river, creek, stream, lake, pool, bay, wetland, marsh, swamp, tidal flat, ocean or other water area.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

8a. Describe how the project has been designed to avoid and minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic environment.

Describe how your project is designed to avoid or reduce impacts to the aquatic environment. Include whether placement of the project was selected to reduce impacts, and how construction was modified to reduce or avoid impacts.

Attach plans and specifications for activities designed to protect fish life (for example: fish-rearing pools, creating spawning areas, or adding large woody debris).

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- This is where you should include any Best Management Practices (BMPs) or farm practices you will use to protect water quality, as well as avoidance and minimization measures to shoreline wildlife.

8b. Will your project impact a waterbody or the area around a waterbody?

Waterbodies include rivers, lakes, streams, creeks, seasonally dry river beds, ponds, bays, and ditches. Impacts could occur from activities that take place in these waterbodies or some distance away.

If you are unsure whether your activities could impact waterbodies, please contact the Governor's Office of Regulatory Assistance at (800) 917-0043 or help@ora.wa.gov.

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- Describe the affects that each aspect your project may have on water quality and whether the project will be able to meet the water quality standards.

Definition(s):

- Impact: For purposes of this JARPA, an activity in or adjacent to a waterbody should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent.
- Waterbody: A river, creek, stream, lake, pool, bay, wetland, marsh, swamp, tidal flat, ocean or other water area.

8c. Have you prepared a mitigation plan to compensate for the project's adverse impacts to non-wetland waterbodies?

A mitigation plan is a description of additional activities you propose to compensate for a project's likely adverse impacts to the aquatic environment. These activities may occur on-site or off-site and include creating new aquatic resources or restoring, enhancing, or preserving existing aquatic resources.

If you have a draft mitigation plan, attach it to your application.

Definition(s):

- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

8d. Summarize what the mitigation plan is meant to accomplish. Describe how a watershed approach was used to design the plan.

Provide a brief summary of how the activities you are proposing would compensate for the project's likely adverse impacts to non-wetland waterbodies and how a watershed approach was used to design the plan.

Definition(s):

- Mitigation: Actions taken to avoid, minimize, and compensate for adverse or negative effects on the environment.

8e. Summarize impact(s) to each waterbody in the table below.

List each activity causing an impact, the waterbody, and the details of the impact, including duration, location, amount of impact (for example: material placed or removed), and the portion of the waterbody that will be affected.

Definition(s):

- Dredging: Removing material built up on the bottom of a waterbody.
- Waterbody: A river, creek, stream, lake, pool, bay, wetland, marsh, swamp, tidal flat, ocean or other water area.
- Impact: For the purposes of this JARPA any activity in or adjacent to a waterbody should be considered an impact; impacts may be temporary or permanent

8f. For all activities identified in 8e., describe the source and nature of the fill material, amount (in cubic yards) you will use, and how and where it will be placed into the waterbody.

If you have any activities that involve placing fill material in non-wetland waterbodies, describe the material you will use, including the type, source, and the amount of material (for example: three cubic yards of dirt from the upland staging area). Indicate where and how it will be placed in the waterbody (for example: fill placed on the western bank using a backhoe).

Definition(s):

- Cubic Yards: A measure of volume calculated by measuring length by width by depth (one yard x one yard x one yard). One cubic yard = 27 cubic feet.
- Fill Material: Any material that will change the bottom elevation of an aquatic area, wetland or waterbody.

8g. For all excavating or dredging activities identified in 8e., describe the method for excavating or dredging, the type and amount of material that will be removed, and where the material will be disposed.

If the project would involve excavating or dredging in a waterbody, describe what type of material you will be removing, what method and equipment will be used for removing it, how much you will be removing, and where you will place the removed material. (For example: I will use a backhoe to remove approximately two cubic yards of sand and rocks and placing it along the access road.)

Definition(s):

- Dredging: The removal of material built up on the bottom of a waterbody.

Part 9 – Additional Information

9a. If you have already worked with any government agencies on this project, list them below.

List any contacts you have had with city, county, state, and federal agencies as part of preparing your application or determining your site and construction activities.

9b. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies identified in Part 7 or Part 8 on the Washington Department of Ecology's 303(d) List?

If you know whether the waterbodies you propose to impact are on the current 303(d) list, indicate that and provide the parameters of the 303(d) list. The 303(d) list is a designation of the current conditions of a waterbody including existing problems and pollutants the waterbody may contain.

You can find out whether the waterbodies are on the 303d list by going to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/303d/.

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- This is important to note. If the waterbody is on the 303(d) list for your project area, describe how your project will not contribute to a further exceedance of the listed parameter(s).
- Contact Department of Health to determine if growing area is classified: http://www.doh.wa.gov/CommunityandEnvironment/Shellfish/GrowingAreas.aspx

Definition(s):

- 303(d) list: A list of all surface waters in the state where pollutants impair beneficial uses of the water (such as drinking, recreation, aquatic habitat, and industrial use).
- Wetland: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.

9c. What U.S. Geological Survey Hydrological Unit Code (HUC) is the project in?

These codes are part of a national system for identifying specific watersheds.

For more information and to determine your HUC, visit http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/index.cfm.

Definition(s):

- Hydrological Unit Code: A unit or watershed classified at four levels; regions, sub-regions, accounting units, and cataloging units. The hydrologic units are arranged within each other, from the smallest to the largest. Each hydrologic unit is identified by a unique hydrologic unit code consisting of two to eight digits based on the four levels of classification in the hydrologic unit system. This classification system was developed by the U.S. Geologic Survey.

9d. What Water Resource Inventory Area Number (WRIA #) is the project in?

The WRIA number is a Washington State-based system for identifying watersheds and helps determine the important resources in the project area.

You can find out what your WRIA number is by going to: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/gis/maps/wria/wria.htm.

9e. Will the in-water construction work comply with the State of Washington water quality standards for turbidity?

If you know whether your project impacts will comply with the State of Washington water quality standards for turbidity (suspended sediments in water) you can note it here. The Water Quality Standards, Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-201A, can be found at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/criteria.html.

You can also read more about these standards by going to:
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/swqs/index.html.

For Shellfish Aquaculture:

- This should be evaluated for each portion of the project. (Site preparation, planting, maintenance activities, and harvest.)

Definition(s):

- Water Quality Standards: The basis for protecting and regulating the quality of surface waters in Washington State. The standards also contain policies to protect high quality waters.
- Turbidity: Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having foreign particles suspended in the water.

9f. If the project is within the jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act, what is the local shoreline environment designation?

If you know your project location is within jurisdiction of the Shoreline Management Act, indicate the local shoreline designation. This usually occurs when your project is within 200 feet of a waterbody or within the 100-year flood plain.

You can find the information by contacting your city or county planning department. Local government contact information can be found at http://www.mrsc.org. Click on the "LINKS" tab to find your city or county.

9g. What is the Washington Department of Natural Resources Water Type?

You can find out more about water types and get the water type for the waterbodies your project may be impacting by visiting:
http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/ForestPracticesApplications/Pages/fp_watertyping.aspx

9h. Will this project be designed to meet the Washington Department of Ecology's most current stormwater manual?

The stormwater manual provides guidance on how to design and maintain stormwater controls, including the control of runoff, and stormwater holding ponds. If you are not using the standards in this manual, indicate whether you are following a different manual approved by the Department of Ecology.

For more information on Ecology's stormwater manual, visit
http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/stormwater/tech.html.

9i Does the project site have known contaminated sediment?

Use the Department of Ecology Cleanup Site Search located at:
https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/gsp/SiteSearchPage.aspx.

9j. If you know what the property was used for in the past, describe below.

If you have any historical knowledge of the property, you can describe its past uses here. Include any previous land uses or previous states of the natural environment (for example: used to be a dairy farm, a gas station was here 20 years ago, or it was forested until 30 years ago).

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- This is where you should note if the tidelands are Bush-Callow Lands.

9k. Has a cultural resource (archaeological) survey been performed on the project area?

If a cultural resource or archaeological survey has been conducted on the project area, include a copy of the report with your application.

For more information on cultural resource surveys, contact the Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (http://www.dahp.wa.gov) at 360-586-3065 or your local government. Local government contact information can be found at http://www.mrsc.org. Click on the "LINKS" tab to find your city or county.

9l. Name each species listed under the federal Endangered Species Act that occurs in the vicinity of the project area or might be affected by the proposed work.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provides protection for endangered or threatened plants and animals and the habitats where they are found. Species include birds, insects, fish, reptiles, mammals, crustaceans, flowers, grasses, and trees. Additional information on the Endangered Species Act can be found at http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/laws/esa/.

A list of species considered endangered or threatened in Washington can be found at http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public//pub/stateListing.jsp?status=listed&state=WA.

9m. Name each species or habitat on the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Priority Habitats and Species List that might be affected by the proposed work.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) publish a catalog of habitats and species considered priorities for conservation and management. This catalog is called the Priority Habitats and Species List. More information on the List, including the most recent edition, can be found at http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/list/. Contact the WDFW area habitat biologist to determine the habitats and species for your area: http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/habitat/ahb/.

Definition(s):

- Habitat: What plants and animals call 'home', including all the things they need to live. Some of these things are: water, soil, sunlight, protection from danger, and food.

Part 10 – SEPA Compliance and Permits

10a. Compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

The State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) environmental review is usually started early in the application process. This review involves filling out an environmental checklist to help you determine if significant impacts may be caused by your proposal.

Usually county or city government staff can work with you to make an initial evaluation of whether the impacts are significant or not.

If your project has a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) document that has been adopted by the lead agency for SEPA compliance, please mark the box to indicate a SEPA decision letter (or SEPA determination) is attached, and attach the Notice of Adoption letter to your application.

If you have not started the SEPA review process, please contact your local government or go to http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/e-review.html for more information about this process, the checklist, and forms.

If your project is designed to enhance fish habitat and meets specific requirements, you may qualify for the streamlined Hydraulic Project Approval (HPA) process, exemption from the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), and exemption from all local government permits and fees. State and federal permits and fees still apply.

Submit the Fish Habitat Enhancement Project form with this application. The form can be found at:
http://www.epermitting.wa.gov/site/alias__resourcecenter/jarpa_jarpa_form/9984/jarpa_form.aspx.

10b. Indicate the permits you are applying for:

For Shellfish Aquaculture

- Shoreline Permitting for aquaculture activities varies by jurisdiction. It is important to contact the local jurisdiction for your project site to determine whether a Shoreline Permit will be required.

Online Permit Assistance System (OPAS): This online questionnaire asks a series of 'yes' or 'no' questions to help you determine which permits and approvals may be required for your project. This tool is available at http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/opas.

Environmental Permit Handbook: The Environmental Permit Handbook provides an overview for each environmental permit, including contacts and resources for more detailed information. You can view the handbook online or download a copy at http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook.

Shoreline permits: (Verify that your local city or county will accept the JARPA for these permits.)
Substantial Development: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=38.
Conditional Use: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=44.
Variance: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=45.

Other city/county permits: (Verify that your local city or county will accept the JARPA for these permits.)
Floodplain Development Permit:
http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=47.
Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
Hydraulic Project Approval: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=25.

Washington Department of Natural Resources
Aquatic Use Authorization: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=31.

Washington Department of Ecology
Section 401 Water Quality Certification:
http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=43.

Department of the Army (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) permits
Section 404 (discharges into waters of the US):
http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=37.
Section 10 (work in navigable waters):
http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=36.

United States Coast Guard permits
General Bridge Act Permit: http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=106.
Private Aids to Navigation (for non-bridge projects):
http://apps.ecy.wa.gov/permithandbook/permitdetail.asp?id=98.

Part 11 – Tribal Interests

11a. Name of Local Tribal Entities

Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) staff can help determine the appropriate Tribe(s) to contact:
http://nwifc.org/about-us/staff-directory/
http://nwifc.org/about-us/shellfish/downloads/

11b. Has a 6.3 Form been provided?

If the parcel is not part of the Settlement Agreement, you must determine if there are Tribal Interests by submitting a 6.3 form to the appropriate tribe.
http://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/01/Section-6.3-Form.pdf

Definition(s):
- Settlement Agreement: in 2007 Puget Sound commercial shellfish growers and 17 treaty Indian tribes in western Washington reached a landmark agreement that addressed treaty shellfish harvest rights, preserved the health of the shellfish industry and provided greater shellfish harvest opportunities for everyone in the state.

Part 12 – Authorizing Signatures

Application documents may not exceed 11” x 17”. If your application package (including the JARPA form, plans, photos, etc.) contains more than 30 pages, also include digital files of all application documents on a CD, DVD, or other electronic storage media in formats compatible with Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, or Microsoft Access programs or in PDF, TIFF, JPEG, or GIF formats.

12a. Applicant Signature

The applicant, identified in Part 2, must sign the application before submitting the JARPA package to the reviewing agencies. Each JARPA you are mailing requires an original signature from the applicant.

If applicable, the applicant must also initial the statement granting authority to his or her designated agent in Part 3. The applicant must also initial the statement granting the authority to access the property. If the applicant identified in Part 2 is not the property owner, the owner’s signature is required in question 11c.

12b. Authorized Agent Signature

If an authorized agent is identified in Part 3, they must sign the application before submitting the JARPA package to the reviewing agencies.

12c. Property Owner Signature (if not applicant)

If the applicant identified in Part 2 is not the property owner, the owner’s signature is required. This signature provides authorization for the permitting agencies to access the property for inspections of the project site and work.

If you require this document in another format, contact the Governor’s Office of Regulatory Assistance at (800) 917-0043. People with hearing loss can call 711 for Washington Relay Service. People with a speech disability can call (877) 833-6341.
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